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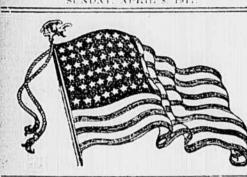
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SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1917.



Pacifist Argument Is Closed

KEP your mouth shut! is the best advice that could be given to alien enemies in the United States, and such of them as are intelligent will follow it scrupulously. Those who still call themselves German-Americans must also govern their conduct accordingly. But there is still another class which must take it to heartthe incurable pacifists. Their time to talk is ended. The country is at war, and the argument is closed. William J. Bryan has proved the patriotic character of his pacifism by offering his services to the President. us hear no more talk from the other kind.

"America's Day in France," says a headline. Not yet, but soon.

One Skirmish Lost

THIS country seems already to have lost its first battle, or at least its first skirmish. The crop of winter wheat, despite a recordbreaking acreage, is reported 50,000,000 bushels short of the small crop of last year. The condition of the crop of rye is poorer than the average.

Steps should be taken as, of course, they will be taken -- to conserve every bushel of the winter wheat crop. There should be no further wastage. Every grain should be harvested. In the meantime, the acreage of spring wheat must be increased to the limit of the nation's possibilities. In the meantime, also, every unused plot of ground should be devoted to the production of food. Food scarcity is one enemy we must fight with horse, foot and dragoons.

Those bright colors on the streets to-day were all made from good American dyes.

News From Vienna

WHETHER Ambassador Penneld. Vienna, has in fact been offered his passports by the Austro-Hungarian governbeen ordered home on leave, and the passports to which various dispatches refer may be those enabling him to make this journey, but

cannot blow hot and cold. Even if we were willing to accept an impossible situation. Germany would insist on her principal ally maintaining allegiance. Kaiser Karl is said to want peace, and it is probabl, true that he desires particularly to maintain peace with the United States, but desire will not suffice. The Austro-Hungarian army is dominated and commanded by German influence and German others. So, in all likelihefort is what is left of the Austro-Hungarian navy. The outcome is plain and

There will never again be so good an opportunity to enlist as is offered the young manhood of the nation to-day

Vocational Education

VOCATIONAL education, to which Virginia long has been committed, receives new encouragement from recent Federal legisla? tion, under the terms of which, as just announced, this State will receive \$32,800 the first year and larger sums in succeeding years. The State will match these appropriations with equal amounts.

To fit the youth of the Commonwealth to program. A great industrial future will open, after the war, for this country, and young Americans will have new opportunities, They must be trained and, if early advancement is to be expected, they must be trained by the State.

Richmond already has done much. The work conducted at night by the public schools and the Mechanics' Institute has justified itself abundantly, but it ought to be expanded. Federal aid is a recognition of national responsibility and a promise of larger assistance in the future

This "new orientation" all Germany is talking about has no connection with dancing, but it does mean the Kaiser is moving uneasily.

Training Camps for Officers

THERE can scarcely be a better training station for young men who desire to qualify themselves for commissions than the barracks or camp of some battery, troop or company of the regular army of the United States. In such an environment the spirited and intelligent will learn the actual duty of he soldier, and there will be no difficulty in finding the textbooks the study of which coners a knowledge of strategy.

In this great struggle which impends merit s going to be recognized and rewarded. So. we hope and expect, will patriotic service There are no better officers in the regular establishment than some of those who have come up from the ranks. Just recently 6,000 noncommissioned officers and privates have been recommended for commissions in the Virginia.

armies which are to be formed. Education, character, capacity will not be nidden. The young man who wants a commission and also wants to earn it can find

the way.

Even the Great Teacher realized that there are times when pacifism must give place to militant patriotism: "Then he said unto them, but now, he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise his scrip; and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment, and buy one.

Your Country Calls You Now

THIS people, as the President well and I truly said, enters the war with no hatred of the German people. We have no hatred. either, of the German nation, nor desire to see it destroyed. We shall have no jealousy of German power, when it shall come to express the strength of freedom, rather than the strength of autocracy. We wage war more in sorrow than in anger, but, more than either or both, in lighteous purpose to aid in instituting a sure and lasting peace.

And yet it would be idle and foolish to believe that the German people does not support the German government, for the contrary is the obvious fact. Dissatisfaction with the continuance and the aims of the struggle longing for peace, but there is no indication that these sentiments are strong enough to bring about the downfall of the Hohenzollerns.

There has been no act of frightfulness since the war began which has not had the enthusiastic approval of the masses of the German population. The initial atrocities in Belgium and Northern France; the destruction of the Lusitania and many another gal- i lant ship, with hundreds of innocent lives; | the slaughter of noncombatants in Zeppelin raids over England; the deportation of Belgian men-and of Belgian women and young girls have all had the co-operation of the military classes and the indorsement of the workers and the mourners left at home.

Autocracy-Prussian autocracy-has this erime also to answer for, that it has deadened the conscience and destroyed the mercy of a kindly and gentle race. Before many days have passed we probably shall have seen exhibited in our own country, or with more of our own people as the victims, a revived and intensified ruthlessness. We are going to find it difficult, with such examples before our eyes, to maintain the distinction between Kaiser Wilhelm and Private Fritz.

France has been taught again what fright- window fulness implies. Retreating to the Hinden-burg line, the Teuton legions have trans-piles the eggs. formed a fertile and beautiful country into desert. Ambassador Sharp, telegraphing from Paris, informs the State Department that "never before in the history of the world has there been such a thorough destruction wrought by either a vanquished or a victorious army." Fruit trees have been cut down, whole villages have been blown up. for no apparent military reason." there is worse even than this. The ambassador says:

At the town of Ham the mother of six children told me that her husband and two daughters, one eighteen and the other fifteen years of age, had been carried away by the Germans at the time of the evacuation. Upon remonstrating, she had been told that, as an alternative, she might find their bodies in the canal in the rear of her house. She stated that out of the town's total hoppialtion, several hundred people had been compelled to accompany the Germans, nearly half of whom were girls and women over fifteen years of age.

It is to make such infamies impossible that America unsheathes the sword. It is to establish in international relations the same standards to which the individual man is held in all civilized states that the youth of the nation is called to the colors. Our situation demands great armies; the time to bent is no great matter. Mr. Penfield has raise them is now and the time to train them Army and navy, Marine Corps and is now. National Guard invite recruits. The need in any event the rupture of relations is only be higher, though a hostile army thunder at will never be greater; the duty will never our gates. Search your hearts, men of Virginia, and say if you will be content to play a laggard's part!

> Three hundred and seventy-three Representatives resisted a woman's tears pretty successfully on Friday.

No General Command for Roosevelt

NOBODY can question Theodore Rooseveit's personal courage; nobody can doubt be would go as far to the front, would expose himself as quickly to danger, as any man, Also, he has a large following in this country. And these are the only reasons that commend his offer to raise and command a division. Against it is every other reason of policy and common sense. In the first place, the organization of an independent command in these days is out of the question. The army and navy as established need men; both possess the means of training new men, and it is in their ranks or those of the National Guard that volunteers must enroll themselves. And when universal liability to service is made actually effective, there will be no need for personal influences to encourage enlistment.

succeed in life is the purpose of all education, offer contemplates not merely a division, but a division under his command. That would mean the rank of major-general for him, in which capacity he would be directly in command of three brigadier-generals, some fifteen or twenty colonels, many lieutenant-colonels and majors and a host of captains and subalterns. As training for such an important command, he has a military record of less than one year, during which he organized the Rough Riders and had General Leonard Wood appointed colonel, while he became lieutenant-colonel, being promoted to colonel shortly before the close of the little Spanish-American War. That constitutes the

whole of his military experience. Colonel Roosevelt would fight, of course, but he is in no sense fitted to direct the fighting of an army division.

Mexican troops in force from the three States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua are reported to have begun a general toward the American border. Perhaps they desire to "view the promised land" the Kaiser so generously tendered them in his proposal of an alliance against this country

If Mexico enters the war on the side of the Teutons, it will be the first time that republic has ever agreed with the Hapsburgs.

Twenty years ago, the cry was "Remember the Maine!" Now the list of crimes is too long to remember.

North Carolina is trying to wriggle by saying that Kitchin came originally from

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Much Better.

When men agree to disagree, As oft and oft the case is Their chance of real felicity is on a proper basis.

Agreeing with your fellow-man Is too much toll and trouble; To bawl him out's a better plan, Quite sure life's fun to double.

Perhaps he thinks the submarines In nets should be collected. While you contend these war machines Should be with shells dissected: There is no hope of harmony

Between your views and his'n, But just agree to disagree. And stocks of joy have risen.

It's so throughout the whole wide range Of things which interest you: Some other's views you cannot change; Your views make him detest you.

But when the veil of charity Is drawn o'er each and t'other And you agree to disagree, You really like each other

The Pessimist Says:

tf the American army, like that of Haiti, could there certainly is in Germany, and a great | be made up of officers, we would have a million

Somewhat Different. He-You never told me that Plivver was one of your old flames. She-Not a flame, exactly. The only pyro-

technic part he aspired to play was as part of

No Mystery. They tell me the fact that the country is at war is leading to a great many marriages." Natural enough. Like suggests like.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke Secretary of War Baker was praising the

ommissariat department of the army. "It stood the strain of the Mexican crisis well," he said. "Everybody was fed bountifully-everybody would have continued to be fed bountifully to the end. There was nothing here to suggest old Noska.

"Old Noska, a regular, boarded a street car e day. A man looked at him and said: "In the regular army, I see.

Yep. said Noska. "Well, friend, said the man, take a look at I'm the guy that supplies the regular arm; "Old Noska gritted his teeth and, without

word, kicked the butter dealer through the "Now bring on," he said, 'the guy that sup-Washington Star.

Don't Walt.

When troubles amble down the pike, It then becomes your time to hike; If you at peace would keep your soul, Just beat those troubles to the goal.

Books and Authors

This is the day of the poet. From Houghton Mifflin Co, comes the announcement of a third orinting of Arthur Chapman's Western verse, 'Out Where the West Begins'; an eleventh impression of Jessie B. Rittenhouse's anthology, 'The Little Book of Modern Verse,' and a fifth impression of its companion volume, "The Little Book of American Poets."

Gilbert Holland Montague, author of "Rusiness Competition and the Law" (Putnams), is counsel, with Judge Payne, of Chicago, for the hewsprint manufacturers, who recently offered to allow the Federal Trade Commission to arbitrate the price of newsprint paper between the manufacturers and the newspaper publishers; and in connection with this work, which affects most of the publishers of the United States and practically all the newsprint manufacturers in the United States and Canada, Mr. Montague has been in almost constant consultation with the Federal Trade Commission during the past few weeks.

A graphic background to war operations in a region of which little information is given by the daily news is afforded by G. E. Hubbards "From the Guif to Ararat an Expedition Through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan" which E. P. Dutton & Co. have in train for early publication. Mr. Hubbard, who was secretary of the delimitation commission of the Turco-Persian frontier which made the journey, offers a vivid picture of the country in which, a few months after his party passed through, were carried on the important campaigns of the British and the Russian armies. The conditions under which the soldiers marched and fought and the scenes through which they passed were as he describes them and as they are copiously illustrated from photographs made by members of his party.

A curious and timely volume has been write.

made by members of his party.

A curious and timely volume has been written by Francis Gribble on "Women in War," for which he has ramackled ancient and modern history in search of valiant exploits of women as soldlers. The story of the Maid of Orleans is told at some length, of course, as the best and most famous soldier of them all, and there are lively accounts of Boadleen, the Maid of Saragessa. Matilda of Tuscany, the Duchess de Herry and many others, as well as of the part taken by women in the religious wars after the Reformation, in the British army in the wars of the Frende, and in Nanoleon's march on Russia. In fact, he shows that there have been so many of these marrial women that it is remarkable that women should ever have been classed as the nonlighting sex. There are chapters devoted also to women who have inspired wavs without actually taking part in them, to women who have shown courage and fortitude in the face of great danger, and to women as war nurses and as pacifists. The book will be published shortly by E. P. Dutton & Co.

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China is prebaring to honor the memory of John Hay, founder of the bolley of the "open door." as no other foreigner, living or deadlever has been honored in China. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chluese minister to the United States, now in Washington, has been advised by one of the leaders of the Chinese Senate that a bill has been introduced in the Parliament, and was virtually assured of passage, for the erection of a monument to the former American Secretary of State in the central park of Peking. "By what was one of the most adroit strokes of modern diplomacy, liay thus accustomed the world to accept the Open Door as the only decent policy for it to adopt toward China." says William Roscoe Thayer in "The Life and Letters of John Hay" (Houghton Miffin Co.), one of the most successful biographies of recent years. "Not one of the governments concerned wished to agree to it, each saw more profit to itself in exploiting what it had already secured and in joining in the scramble for more; but not one of them. after Hay had declared for the Onen Door, dared onenly to ounose the doctrine. It was as if, in a meeting, he had asked all those who believed in telling the truth to stand up; the liars would not have kept their seats." elling the truth to stand up; the liars would have kept their seats."

The Voice of the People

As an evidence of good faith, letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests. Make all communications short.

Virginia Statesmen and Woman Suffrage. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In these days of world changes, when each day brings tidings of some great event toward which the whole creation has been groving, we can but pause a moment to think of our own relation to these events. We stop to ing, we can but pause a moment to think of our own relation to these events. We stop to ask. What part should Virginia play in these world happenings, and should Virginia not lead in this great aphysival against autocracy and in the triumph of democracy? For out of this chaos will come freedom for all. And shall not Virginia share in the glory of it? In Russia political captives have been liberated, and the people, including women, given a voice in their government. In England, Premier Lloyd George and ex-Premier Asquith have promised their empert to the enfranchisement of women after the war. Lloyd George says: "There never was a time when the nation stands more in need of the special experience, instinct and sympathy of womensance in the the special experience, instinct and sympathy of womanhood in the management of its affairs."

And so we are reminded that in this international readjustment America must play a large part. Already President Wilson has said:
"It should be a part of our statesmanship to enfranchise those who spend and are spent for the sustenance of the world." Many States have already done this just and fitting thing.

Shall not Virginia, the State where national democracy was born, lead all the rest in following her illustrious son, Woodrow Wilson, who has declared: "The Democratic party is so distinctly pledged to the passage of woman suffrage that it seems to me the moral obligation is complete"?

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men." This pledge was made at the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis last June and was unanimously sanctioned by all twenty-four of Virginia's delegates. Their names include those from every congressional district, besides the four delegates, at large. These last were Virginia's Governor, Henry Carter Stuart; Thomas S. Martin, Claude Swanson and Hal Flood. And so Virginia has taken her part in this world democracy. Her promise has been made by her own representatives, and "the moral obligation is complete" to enfranchise Virginia women at the next Legislature.

[Richmond, April 4]

Woman Suffrage and the War. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—It may seem somewhat unkind to disturb the roseate dreams of the antisufragists in annual session assembled, but for the sake of things as they are, and not as they would have them be, I would suggest that it might be advisable for the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to revise their annual report before filing it away among the archives of Virginia antiquities. I have just read this report in the morning's paper. In it the president enumerates various States of the Union—North, South, East and West—which she says "contain 84 per cent of the population of the country and are decidedly against votes for women."

Now, in this list of States thus proclaimed to be against woman suffrage, North Dakota, Indiana and Ohio have, since January, 1917, joined the ranks of forward-looking democracies and given their women presidential, and municipal suffrage; Vermont, municipal suffrage, and Arkansas, the right to vote in all primaries, while in New York, Maine. South Dakota and Oklahoma the Legislatures have voted to submit the question to the people in September and November, 1917.

Since the election of Woodrow Wilson the number of votes in the electoral college, partially controlled by women voters, has increased from ninety-one to 135. There is a strong probability of gaining the electoral votes of lowa, Vermont, Missouri and Michigan in the near future. To an unprejudiced observer it would, therefore, appear that even in the most conservative States suffrage is coming, and not going, as the report so confidently states. Now, in this list of States thus proclaimed to

server it would, therefore, appear that even in the most conservative States suffrage is coming, and not going, as the report so confidently states. While I am about this business of disturbing the illusions of the antisuffragists. I would also point out that our big neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, has within the past year given full suffrage to five of her provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario. Finally, I presume that even the antist have read the news that women will help elect the Constitutional Assembly in Russia, and that ex-Premier Asquith, and the Conservative lender. Bonar Law, together with Lloyd George (always a suffragist), declared in Parliament law Tuesday their firm conviction that women should have the right to asvoice in the government and thus authoritatively help to remake their world after this terrible war. Even the New York Times now admits editorially that women will vote in England, and that very soon.

I, therefore, recommend as a revised version of the antisuffrage slogan: "Suffrage is going—to succeed, and not coming—to defeat."

Bichmond, April 1.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch

Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic excepting on legal and medical subjects are answered free by The Times-Dispatch Information Burcau. Through our Washington branch we are fortunate in having access to the unparalleled resources of the various Federal government departments and the great Library of Congress, which furnish information of priceless value to the public. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter, irrespective of whether printed, a 2-cent stamp is required for return postage. Writer's name must be furnished (initials will not answer), and post-office address must be plainly given. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Burcau, Richmond, Va.

Tillman Pension Bill.

J. A. T. Smithfield, Va.—This bill failed to meet with the general approval of ex-Confed-erates, and for that and other reasons was pigeorholed.

Mrs T. C. W., Petersburg, Va.—Dissolve two ounces of sheline in one pint of alcohol, and add one pint of boiled oil; shake well, and add two ounces each of ammonia and chloroform. Shake and apply with a soft brush without rubbing.

Charles Wakefield Cadman.

F. A. L. Charlottesville, Va.—Charles Wakefield Cadman is a foremost American composer of Indian music, and was born in Pittsburgh. Pa. He received his education in Pittsburgh studying music with Luigi von Kunits and Leo Ocimier. His home is in Los Angeles, Cal.

Removing Mortar From Brick Work.
C. S., Richmond. The Office of Public Roads suggests that to remove line and cement mortar from brick work, you use one pint of murintle acid in one wooden pail of water. Scrub the brick work until all the stain is re-moved, and then wash thoroughly with clear

Buffalo Nickels.

C. E. F. Hopewell, Va.—The Indian head and buffalo nickels were first put in circulation February 22, 1913, at the ceremonies inaugurating the memorial to the North American Indian at Fert Wadsworth, N. Y., when the new coin was produced by Dr. George F. Kunz. The first one was given to President Taft, and others were distributed among the Indian chiefs present. Buffalo Nickels.

About "Rilly" Sunday.

O. H. M., Petersburg, Va.—William Ashley Sunday, the evangelist, was born in Ames, Ia., November 19, 1863. He received his education at the high school in Nevada, Ia., and Northwestern University. He was a professional hall player from 1882 to 1890 in the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia teams of the National League, Sentember 5, 1888, he married Miss Helen A. Thompson, of Chicago. He was assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago from 1891 to 1895, and has been an evangelist since 1896. He received from 1,000 to 3,000 converts a month from 1904 to 1907, and more than 75,600 conversions during the last ten years. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry by the Chicago Presbytery, April 15, 1903. He is a prohibitionist. His home is at Winona Lake, Ind.

Current Editorial Comment

Fix Cost of War supplies which is paid for many articles purchased by government. The United States will have to do the same thing. It would be simply preposterous for our government to go into the open market and bld against its own allies and against private consumers at a time like this, when demand already exceeds production. Such competition would force prices, which are already the highest in half a century, to much greater heights. Private consumers, as well as the government, would suffer serious losses under such a program. The only ones to profit would be a very small number of manufacturers and producers. What the United States must do is to fix a fair and even a liberal profit for manufacturers. Beyond that no producer should be permitted to go, and the indications are that he will not be so permitted. It would be folly multiplied by reckless waste for the country to saddle upon all the people the burden of paying outrageous prices for articles needed in war in order that a very few might, reap large profits.—Philadelphia Public Ledger. Public Ledger.

One of the most inflexible of tracertain Human hibits an engineer from passing a signal unless he can see that it indicates a clear track shead for him. If its wrapped in fog or smoke that fact in no way relieves him from the necessity of ascertaining that it shows safety for him before he proceeds with his train. It was apparently disregard of this most elementary precaution that led to the dreadful wreck at Mount Union, in which many lives were lost. The railroad company has neglected no measure calculated to insure the safety of its passengers and employees, but the device has not yet been invented that can guard against the frailties of the human machine. Mechanical appliances may be perfect, but when their successful operation depends upon man, so capable in many things, but subject to the errors of his imperfect structure, the possibility of mistakes and disastrous consequences always exists. It has been so from the earliest day of railroads, and it will probably always continue so. It is only fair to American poads to say that such accidents are much less common than they formerly were, and that every year sees an improvement in the safety of the traveling public.—Philadelphia Record.

WIDESPREAD USE OF SERUMS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.— person is susceptible to the disease, a Among the American industries to red mark appears; otherwise, he is immune.

Tuberculin Similarly Propagal. suffer by the recent German blockade is the serum industry. For the past two years American biological laboratories have been supplying the military hospitals of Europe with vaccines and serums thereby waying reconst.

Many Horses Are I sed.

To-day, anti-toxin is made the same way. The large biological laboratories of the country maintain, sometimes as and dipped in an antiseptic fluid to premary as 500 sleek, healthy horses for the purpose. Fortunately, the process ing and shipped to the drug centers of does not hart the horse. Since diphtheria can be conveyed only by living theria can be conveyed only by living theria can be conveyed only by living the horse does not contract the disease, for the poison injected is a disease. disease, for the poison injected is a proparation from which the bacilli have been removed. Neither does the bleeding process burt the horse any more than it burt our suffering ancestors who submitted to it so gracefully. A sterile tube is inserted into the jugular vein of the horse and a gallon or more of blood drawn off, which is placed in little glass cylinders and packed in cold storage until the coagulation process occurs. From this preparation the serum is then filtered, a small percentage of trikresol added as as preservative, and it is again placed in cold storage until tests have been made upon guinea pigs to determine its fitness for use.

Simal percentage of trikresol added of vaccines and serums on the market. Some are still in the experimental stage, such as that given for pneumentar, some have still to prove their success, and others such as these such as these same are success, and others such as these such as the success and others such as the success and other such as the success and other such as the success and other success are successed as the success and other success and other success are success.

horse, injected into the skin-not under it. Within thirty-six hours, if the

Little Talks on Thrift

BY S. W. STRAUS, Pres. American Society for Theift.

When a nation is riding high on the waves of prosperity the need of thrift is not as apparent as when adversity comes. Nevertheless, the prosperous days are the best ones in which to lay the resources of America could be intoward circumstances.

The Department of Health in New York recently issued a report which showed how thriftlessness leads to dire consequences. Among several hundred familles living on restricted incomes the selection of food was shown to be rather from habit and racial custom than from discrimination or intelligent choice, and the purchasers did not take advantage even of such economies as were possible.

A family striving to live on \$10 a week was found to indulge in butter at 48 cents a pound, when the same food value and a better quality could have the recruiting offices for the navy, army been obtained from oleomargarine at and Marine Corps. A score of men from 25 to 30 cents a pound. Potatoes have come forward to join Troop 1., were bought at 8 cents a pound, and of the cavalry regiment, and a dozen onions at 10 cents a pound, when they could have been replaced in food value the militia company. During the first in cornmeat, rice and beans in smaller week of this month only one man has amounts and less cost. In one instance amounts and less cost. In one instance a family of eight, on a budget of \$15 a week, was found indulging in imported Italian cheese at \$1 a pound. In ported Italian cheese at \$1 a pound. In 373 families investigated, wages were found to be less than they were a year ago, and in 2,358 families wages were the same or higher than they were a year ago. In about 10 per cent of the families more members were at work families more members were at work have been fully set forth. The number of fighting agrantises for the same of fighting agrantises. than a year previously. In 594 families ber of fighting organizations is which unemployment was found, it or in process of formation in which unemployment was found, it or in process of formation here is was due to sickness or physical unfitwas due to sickness or physical unfit- also In 1,822 families there was no part of the men. ness. In 1,822 families there seemed complaint of want; in \$13 there seemed alry troop, is accepting and enlisting men. Being a physician, he is readily to be no need of assistance, and of the latter 373 were receiving aid from re- able to tell after a cursory lief agencies or friends. These facts bring home with added will be

force the necessity of thrift, because physicians. during periods such as the present, when abnormal prices for commodities prevail, there should be an intelligent understanding of methods of economy Raise your joys and triumphs high, and force of character enough to put Sing, ye heav'ns and earth reply. them into effect. We may rightfully protest against conditions which bring about such restricted incomes, but this Fought the fight, the victory won about such restricted incomes, but this deplorable situation does not alter the deplorable situation does not alter the Darkness veils the earth no more. fact that the more limited the income the more need of studying means of Vain the stone, the watch, the seal, frugality. Recently in Spokane, Wash., a movement was started to have house- Death in vain forbids him rise, holders and business men collect all Christ hath opened Paradise. the waste paper. More than 250 tons the waste paper. More than 250 tons of paper was sold for \$6,000. The president of a Hudson River steamboat president of a Hudson River steamboat Made like Him, like Him we rise company recently declared that if he Ours the cross, the grave, the skies could get the waste paper of New York

tary hospitals of Furope with vaccines and serums, thereby waxing prosperous. Now it is difficult to ship serum abroad, and Europe of necessity is manufacturing its own supply. Hence the commercial outlook for our erstwhile money-making laboratories is rather dismal, but encouraging to Uncle Sam. During the war chere will be plenty of serum on hand with which to inoculate a volunteer army.

To the average person this does not appear extremely important, but it is, according to the United States Public Health Service, which has just completed a detailed inspection of all the hiological laboratories throughout the country to determine their capacity in time of war. In the first place, the army is absolutely dependent upon typhold vaccine to prevent it from contracting retuined for the country to determine their capacity in time of war. In the first place, the army is absolutely dependent upon typhold vaccine to prevent it from contracting retuining the manufacturing in the country to determine their capacity in time of war. In the first place, the army is absolutely dependent upon typhold vaccine to prevent it from contracting retuining the way as the diphtheria toxin insects of tubercular bacilii are isolated into a culture and placed into the horse. The tubercular bacilii are isolated into a culture and placed in an incubator, where, as they grow, they produce a poison. The whole preparation is then put through a filter, the bacilli separated from the poison, which is then known as the culture and placed in an incubator, where, as they grow, they produce a poison. The whole preparation is then put through a filter, the bacilli are isolated into a culture and placed in an incubator, where, as they grow, they produce a poison. The whole preparation is then put through a filter, the bacilli are isolated into a culture and placed into the horse, The tubercular bacilli are isolated into a culture and placed in an incubator, where, as they grow, they produce a poison. The whole preparation is then put through a filte

country to determine their capacity in time of war. In the first place, the army is absolutely dependent upon typhold vaccine to prevent it from contracting tyhpoid fever. During the Spanish-American War, before vaccination was instituted, sixteen men died of typhold fever to every one of bullet wounds. Smallpox vaccination is well established. And, in the present war, the use of antitetanus serum has reduced the mortality rate of tetanus from 76 to 20 per cent.

These are the three products that would tax the capacity of the biological laboratories in case of war. In addition to these, large quantities of a great variety of serums are needed to supply the ordinary medical demands. There is autitoxin for diphtheria, of course, and the Flexner serum for meningitis, both of which have proved remarkably successful, but there are also serums for colds, boils, whooping cough, snakebite, hay fever, dysentery, crysipelas and pneurial the large American cities, the mortality rate running as high as 115.9. Then Paul Erlich, the great German scientist, who died in 1215, discovered a poison to resist it. This poison, known as antitoxin, he drew from a vein in the horse's neck and injected into a guinea pig which way dying with diphtheria. The guinea pig got well. A little girl dying with diphtheria was also given an injected, and shortly the different order from secure to contribute the cases and should an an incubator to grow.

Berian de rash around the surface of inoculation.

Anti-tetanus serum is also made with the assistance of the horse. Anti-tetanus serum is also made with the assistance of the horse. The tetanus goine with any other toxin, which as said that five milioths of a great wariety of serum in a sale that five hands of the saistance of the horse. The tetanus casts and on the assistance of the horse. The tetanus casts and on the allowed by this germ is also stronger than any other toxin, which are than any other toxin, which as said that five inlied with greater exactiude and care than any other toxin, whi

wein in the horse's neck and injected into a guinea pig which way dying with diphtheria. The guinea pig got well. A little girl dying with diphtheria was also given an injection, and she got well. So antitoxin was discovered.

Many Horses Are Used.

To-day, anti-toxin is made the same

one State alone, but it is not compu-sory anywhere except in the army. most countries in Europe it is com-bulsory. At the beginning of the war, the British War Office had great diffithe British War Office had great diffi-culty in enforcing vaccination among the volunteers—for a Briton hates to be compelled to do anything—but now there is little opposition. It has proved

made upon guinea pigs to determine its fitness for use.

Now, in addition to using anti-toxin as a curative, it is also used as a preventive measure in the treatment of diphtheria. The sooner the dose is administered in the course of the disease, the greater chance the child has to recover, but where children have not the disease, although having been subjected to it, anti-toxin is given to keep them from contracting it. Now it is a curious fact of nature that some persons are immune to certain disease however much exposal to them, so that there is a fairly large percentage of children immune to diphtheria. Naturally, they do not need anti-toxin. In order to discover which persons are susceptible to the dispase, therefore, medical science has intention. This is a minute dose of diphtheria poison, such as is used on the horse, injected into the skin—not under it. Within thirty-six hours, if the such as that given for pneumaccess, and others, such as those used for snake-bite and meningitis requires a great deal of explanation. In conclusion, if may be said that the laboratories manufacturing these products are under government supervision, so that the minmals, the hastruments and the clothing of the chemists are clean—and clean in the medical sense, which is and vaccines are bought in the open market by members of the United States Public Health Service and tested at the government hygienic laboratory with the standards maintained by that institution. The work is done efficiently and exactly, for which the Public Health Service deserves much public Health Service and tested at the government hygienic laboratory with the standards maintained by that institution. The work is done efficiently and exactly, for which the public Health Service and tested at the government hygienic laboratory with the standards maintained by that institution. The work is done efficiently and exactly, for which the public Health Service and tested at the government hygienic laboratories as a said to be exaggorated. The security with the has regularly been appropriated to supervise serums used for hog cholera.

> City he would become one of America's greatest millionaires.

It is the thrift in little things that counts. In Washington city the school children recently gathered and sold a large quantity of waste paper.

What was done in Spokane and Washington could with profit be done in every city in the United States, and what has been done in waste paper creased by millions if we would just work logether and practice thrift in little things.

DANVILLE RECRUITS WAIT

Before Enlisting, Citizens Wish to Know More Details of Government's Plan for Raising Troops.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DANVILLE, VA., April 7 .- Recruiting in Danville has not been given any impetus during the past few days, according to the figures available at

tion of the applicant what his chances will be before the army examining

Christ, the Lord, is risen to-day,

Love's redeeming work is done,